The New-York Times.

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VOICE FROM RICHMOND.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS, AND A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

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SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

BY E. A. POLLARD,

Editor Richmond Examiner.

AND

D. M. DEWITT,

Editor Richmond Enquirer.

1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2 | Paper, $1 50.

PORTRAITS ON STEEL OF DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD AND JACKSON.

This is an exact reprint of the only History of the War published in the South. The value and importance of this connected statement of all civil, military and naval operations, as pictured to Southern readers, cannot be underrated. It is well written, full of details, with many narrative and fictional or personal adventure of the greatest interest.

The New-York Times says:

"This is an exceedingly curious and interesting book, being nothing else than a Southside view of the events and general management of the war, which, too, is dispassionately as thorough-going Secesh as the rebel cause will permit. The author wields a dexterous pen, and yet indulges but very little in the peculiar Southern flourishes. He writes without any straining for effect, in good, plain, straightforward English. What is still better, he tries to be correct in his statements and independent in his judgments, though both statements and judgments often are very wide of the mark."

The author says:

"The honest record which is hereinattempted of the truth of history has been encountered by many subject, ignorant and contemptible criticisms, commencing mainly from favorites of the Government and flattery sinkers in the Departments. The author has made no attempt to conciliate either those creatures or their masters; he is not in the habit of bowing to great men, and opening such public bawds as 'official' newspapers; he is under no obligations to any man living to flatter him, to sell him, or to abate anything from the honest convictions of his mind. He proposed to write an independent history, of some of the events of the existing war. He is willing for his work to be judged by the strictest rule of truth; he asks no favors for it in point of accuracy; he only protests against a rule of criticism which exalts paid panegyric above honest truth, and reduces the level of the historian to that of the scribe and scribbler who 'write poetry and puffs in newspaper corners.

The flatterer's idea of the history of the present war would no doubt be to plaster the Government with praises; to hide all the faults of the people of the South while gilding their virtues; to make, for a consideration, 'especial mention' of all the small trash in the army; to coat his puffs thickly with fine writing and tremendous adjectives; and to place over the whole painted and gilded mass of falsehood the figure of Mr. Jefferson Davis, as the second Daniel come to judgment. The author has no ambition to gratify in these literary elegances.

President Davis was not a man to consult, even in the smallest matter of detail, the wishes of others, or to let his purposes or personal preferences at the instance of any consideration that might compromise him in respect of conceit or punctilio. About nothing connected with the new Government had the popular will been so clearly and emphatically expressed as the necessity of a reorganization of the Cabinet. Nobody expected these offices to be permanently filled by the provisional appointees. They were put there under an emergency; in some instances simply as compliments to certain States, and without the slightest expectation that they would be imposed on the country for seven long years. Had the Union continued, and Mr. Davis been elected to the Presidency, the selection of such a Cabinet of intellectual pigmies from the nation at large would have astounded the public. The two great branches of the Administration—the War and the Navy Departments—were in the hands of men who had neither the respect nor the confidence of the public. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, had been seriously injured by a number of doubtful official acts, in the public estimation, which never held him higher than a smart, expert fixer and affable official. Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, had, in the old Government, in which he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, been the butt of every naval officer in the country for his ignorance, his sang froid, his slow and bleakering manner, and the engrossment of his mind by provisions to provide gratifications for his social habits."

A rebel book, including in this sort of fine comment, is truly a curiosity, and will probably have quite as many Northern readers as Southern, in spite of its intense rebel spirit.

The New-York Evening Post says:

"Mr. C. E. Richardson has just published a literary curiosity, a History of the War of the Rebellion, written by a Virginian rebel, and printed and published some months ago in Richmond. It is curious to read in Mr. Pollard's history just such praises of the superior activity of the Lincoln Government and abuse of the sagacity, sloth and indecision of the rebel leaders, as will remind every reader of similar praises of rebel activity and daring, and abuse of our Government's slow zeal and indecision, with which the Press of the Free States has teemed. Mr. Pollard's account of the battle of Bull Run is the best tribute yet paid to the bravery of our troops there. He admits that if it had not been for the arrival of those reinforcements which Patterson ought to have stopped, the rebel army would have been beaten."

The New-York Express says:

"The history of the first year of the war shows us the way the events which transpired, from the first gun at Sumter to the fall of New-Orleans, appear from a rebel stand-point. The author has wielded a very fine pen, considering his position in the Confederacy. The space devoted to the severe strictures affixed to upon the personal administration of the Government of Mr. Lincoln among the most readable, because the freshest, in the book. The book before us is likely to have a quite a large sale and an extensive perusal, even with many who do not sympathize with the animus with which it is written, or the cause it glorifies."

The Providence Journal says:

"Mr. CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, of New-York, has just published an exceedingly interesting volume, published at Richmond, and written by EDWARD A. POLLARD, well-known as an editor of a Richmond journal, and also somewhat widely known as author of a book entitled 'Black Diamonds.' This work is called 'The First Year of the War.' It has passed to a second edition in the South, and is well worthy of perusal, as it affords a view of the war from the Secesh side, and abounds in many reminiscences of Jeff. Davis and his policy. We should like to see room to make copious extracts from the work, the language is so sharp and spicy. The work cannot fail to be widely read."

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant Received by the War Department.

NEWS TO MONDAY LAST.

Everything then Progressing Satisfactorily.

Our Forces Abundantly Able to Maintain the Investment.

A General Assault on Friday, the 22d, Unsuccessful.

NO FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

Operations Continued on Sunday and Monday.

All the Rebel Redoubts Reported Captured.

General Banks Said to be Coming Up the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated near Vicksburgh, May 26, have been received at the War Department to-day.

They, represent the siege of Vicksburgh as progressing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack upon his rear.

Forty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. GRANT, arrived in Memphis to-day.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 29.

The Times has a special dispatch dated "In the Field, near Vicksburgh, May 22, 9 o'clock P. M." This dispatch says:

There has been no fighting to-day.

The troops are resting from yesterday's assault.

Our repulse was complete in all parts of the line.

No discouragement need be entertained of our final success.

We are intrenching ourselves and building rifle-pits.

Cavalry have been sent out toward Calhoun to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Jonnston's forces.

Our loss yesterday was not far from 1,000.

The Times has also the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 27.

The steamer Sultana, from Young's Point, is reported lost.

On Friday the Federal forces were repulsed at Vicksburgh.

The steamer City of Memphis, which left the vicinity of Vicksburgh on Monday last, arrived here to-day, and reports Gen. GRANT as having captured every rebel redoubt.

At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders.

Gen. HOVEY led the assault.

The rebels rolled their shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded among them, making fearful havoc.

The fighting was going on furiously when the City of Memphis left.

The Federal losses are said to be very heavy.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

Gen. BANKS is reported as coming up the Mississippi River.

The rebels report that Gens. CHALMERS and FORREST were wounded in the Mississippi fight, and that Gen. JOHNSTON is massing a large force at the Black River Bridge.

The report, via Memphis, that Gen. GRANT had captured every rebel redoubt at Vicksburgh, is discredited.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CAIRO.

[DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TIMES.]

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 27.

I have this morning received the following dispatch per steamer G. W. Graham:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 27.

Late information has come to hand from Young's Point, per steamer Lioneberg, on board of which comes Gen. A. L. LEE, of Kansas, direct from Vicksburgh, he having left there on the night of Saturday, the 23d.

Gen. LEE has an ugly wound in the side of his face. He reports that the two outer works of the enemy were taken at Vicksburgh, leaving but one to take. The rebels were completely surrounded. GRANT'S army stretching entirely around the city, from the river on the north to the river on the south.

GRANT has certainly captured 5,000 prisoners and eighty-one guns, field pieces.

The steamer Lioneberg brought 1,000 Confederate captives from Haines' Bluff to Young's Point. She leaves to-morrow morning, on her return trip, with a cargo of stores and ammunition.

Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed, and the Federal army that captured that city are now acting as a reinforcement for GRANT at Vicksburgh.

An officer, just arrived, states that Gen. GRANT had, on Friday, fourteen Illinois regiments that had not been in the fight at all.

REPORTS ABOUT JOE JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro says that Gen. Joe Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Gen. GRANT in the rear.

Gen. Johnston is reported to have said that if Vicksburgh should fall, and he (Johnston) dare he would throw one hundred thousand troops into it, if it required the relinquishment of every foot of territory in the Department to effect it.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AT MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 28th inst., says that the first lot of wounded from Gen. GRANT'S army had arrived there. Among them are Col. MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Col. MCARMIT, and Capt. GRAHAM, of the Eleventh Indiana, and Lieut.-Col. HANNA, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Indiana regiments lost about 250 men each.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 28.

By the arrival of the Lawrence, which left Young's Point on the morning of the 25th inst., we get the following items as old as Sunday:

"On the evening of the 18th our army came in sight of the works immediately in the rear of Vicksburgh, and distant from the city about two miles.

On the 19th our general movements toward the works began—SHERMAN on the right, McPHERSON in the centre, and McCLERNAND on the left.

At 2 P. M. a general charge of McCLERNAND'S corps was ordered. Gen. A. J. LEE, while gallantly leading the First brigade of Osterhaus' division in this charge, was wounded seriously, but not dangerously, the ball passing through his right cheek and coming out at the back of his neck. He is now on his way North for treatment.

Our forces gained ground on this charge, and held it, but did not capture any of the rebel redoubts.

On the 20th our troops in all the corps followed closely along the whole line, and forward movements slowly toward the works, our sharpshooters at many points getting on near as to prevent the enemy from working his guns, and our artillery being quickly and closely advanced upon the enemy's works."

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

Advices to Tuesday Afternoon—No Fighting Since Monday.

CAIRO, Friday, May 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh are to the afternoon of the 26th.

No fighting had taken place since Monday.

The position of the army is said to be changed—McPherson's corps holding the extreme left, and McClernand the centre, while Sherman still holds the right.

Five or six thousand prisoners are expected to arrive at Memphis to-day.

Johnston is reported to be at Jackson with 15,000 men. The rebels also hold Big Black River bridge.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas passed through Cairo to-day, en route to Louisville. He is very sick—so much so that it is thought that he will have to abandon his future in the West for the present.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PEMBERTON.

The following dispatches from Pemberton, the commander at Vicksburgh, were sent to Richmond, Miss., and from there telegraphed to Jeff. Davis:

VICKSBURGH, May 20, 1863.

The enemy assaulted our intrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is small. The enemy's force is at least 60,000.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 21.

The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two of our guns were dismounted in the centre. Our works, however, were uninjured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and our guns replaced last night. Our men are encouraged by a report that Gen. Johnston is near with a large army, and are in good spirits.

VICKSBURGH, May 21—8 P. M.

We have had brisk artillery and musketry firing to-day; also heavy mortar firing from gunboats.

EDMUND O'CLEAR—P. M.

During the past two days transports with troops have gone up the river. Their destination is unknown.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Moving South—Tullahoma Abandoned.

Gen. Rosecrans at Bragg's Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A special dispatch from Murfreesboro says that the rebel divisions of Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and CHEATHAM are on their way South.

Maj. VALLANDINGHAM is a guest at Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters, at Shelbyville.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

It is reported that Gen. BRAGG telegraphed to Jeff. DAVIS as to what he should do with Maj. VALLANDINGHAM. Jeff. DAVIS replied, if Mr. VALLANDINGHAM would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to receive him; and if not to send him back.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 28—12 o'clock P. M.

Richmond papers of the 26th instant are received. They contain the following:

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 26.

Maj. VALLANDINGHAM is now at Shelbyville.

A small party of the enemy advanced to near Middleville yesterday, but, being returned without accomplishing anything.

Other intelligence is uninteresting.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

Very late and reliable news from the rebel army is in my possession. Johnston has been made a Major-General, and has gone to Mississippi to take the cavalry force (part) commanded by VAN DORN. The greater portion of WHEELER'S force has gone to Columbia, to supply the place those made vacant. MORGAN holds the line of Caney Ford and the Cumberland River. The rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity consists of 40,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry, provided no forces have come in since day before yesterday. These are all the effective men—none to count at any time be taken into the field. It is positive, definitely ascertained, there is now little or no rebel force in the country between us and Shelbyville, as well as Manchester still further to our right, have withdrawn their forces.

You may consider it almost certain that we shall have no serious fighting this side of Tullahoma. At the latter point they have two weeks' supplies. At Shelbyville they have a regiment strongly fortified. The rebels were driven by degrees, who are here at Murfreesboro have been engaged for two days in destroying stores and ammunition, &c., but as yet very little smoke has been seen in town. The Chattanooga Railroad has seventeen cars and the locomotives, ready for the rolling stock.

The rebel reinforcements from all parts of the South to Vicksburgh are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. There are now three brigades in East Tennessee. Large numbers of sick have been sent to the hospitals, and the Chickamauga had a fight occurred at Alexandria, between these refugees and a Confederate force sent against them, in which the latter were reported to be considerably beaten. Bragg's army is in splendid condition, and is not encouraging any fears for its safety. Its present position is a very powerful one.

The Massachusetts Ninth Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

There was a general suspension of business in Lowell this afternoon to receive the Massachusetts Ninth, which reaches there at 2 P. M. The regiment will be mustered out on Wednesday.

The Ohio Canal Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

Vice-Presidents HAMLIN and Gov. WASHBURN, from Maine, left Boston this evening to attend the great Ohio Canal Convention at Chicago on Tuesday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

Richmond papers of Wednesday, 27th, are received here, but contain no advices from Vicksburgh later than the 23d. These came old rumors and Mobile, told ere a week's compilation of rumors and guesses. The main points are that the National forces had attacked their works six times and were repulsed each time, and that Gen. STERLE was killed.

THE BODIES OF THE ALABAMA'S CREW.

Little credit is given here to the rebellion stories about a movement of Lee's army having begun. Gen. SMITH, now here on his way to the sea shore to recruit his impaired health, says no such impression prevailed last night in the army, is circles most likely to be well informed.

LEE'S ARMY—A REFUGEE'S REPORT.

A refugee from Richmond, who arrived here to-day, says it is generally believed in Richmond that Lee's army, in the battle of Chancellorsville, numbered 178,000 fighting men. A great scarcity of provisions exists in Richmond, and would have been greater but for the arrival of the boats seized by Longstreet in North Carolina.

DEATH OF GEN. KIRBY.

Brig.-Gen. KIRBY, of New-York, died here, to-day, of wounds received at Chancellorsville. He was a young officer of the First Regular artillery, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for brilliant bravery in the last battle.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE remained indisposed this evening, at a meeting of the Connecticut Relief Association, that he expected soon to obtain active service again. It is understood that he is likely to be assigned to duty on the South Atlantic coast.

WOUNDED FROM VICKSBURGH.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. WOODWARD telegraphs to the Medical Department that he has dispatched four large hospital steamers to bring up the wounded from Vicksburgh. Supplies of all kinds necessary for their comfort have arrived at their destination, and the men are cared for as well as possible in suitable hospitals, the nearest of which are at Memphis.

SICK AND WOUNDED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed the following gentlemen to superintend the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers from the Army of the Potomac to this city, and thence to their homes in New-York: Felix McCLOSKY, Peter KEYES, E. A. MOORE, Capt. McMILLAN, C. A. DUNBOYE. The office of the Committee is at No. 101 Pennsylvania-avenue, near the War Department.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The War Department has issued an order stopping twenty-nine kinds of physical infirmities that do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the invalid corps, and twenty-five that do. The order considers:

"While the Government is most anxious to provide for and employ those faithful soldiers who from overwork or hardship are no longer able to perform active duty, yet it can never be intended that those only slightly or totally disabled to render service. Those failures of soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the invalid corps, will nevertheless receive the pensions and bounties provided by law."

If it further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall receive any pension, premium or bounty for enlistment, reënlistment or service in the invalid corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for United States infantry, except increased pay for reënlistment. Claims for "pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the invalid corps, but no pensions can be drawn or allotted to any man during his service in said corps. The officers and men will be organized into companies of infantry of the same strength as is now authorized by law for United States infantry. No organized brigades, regiments, companies or parts of companies will be accepted as such. Enlistments in this corps will be for three (3) years, unless sooner discharged.

THE CAPTURE OF COL. STREIGHT.

SOUTHERN CONFAB has received letters from officers of Streight's brigade, captured by Forrest in Georgia, giving an entirely different statement as to their capture from those published in the rebel papers. They defeated Forrest three times, captured two pieces of artillery, killed nine hundred, wounded two hundred, took many prisoners, and dismounted about sixty rebels and Yankees, also. Finally, as two hundred and fifty of their men had gone twenty-five miles in advance, the remaining thousand surrendered to 3,000 rebels. The officers were to retain their colors, sidearms and baggage. The privates were to retain all wearing their dress, but they were ably stripped of blankets, overcoats, and even haversacks and canteens, &c. The question of the officers on the acquisition of Gov. SHARPE, on the charge of their arming negroes, in the Gosport casualty affair, and was based on the following. A member of the Provost-Guard Indiana captured a letter addressed and sent from one of Rosser's officers, and presented it to Lieut.-Col. WILSON. The Colonel's servant carried it, along with his other things, and from this the charge originated on which they refuse to exchange the officers of that brigade.

THE CASE OF COL. SHELBY.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. SHELBY, will convene at Alexandria on Monday. The following are among the members of the Court: Gen. HOVEY, President; Generals MCARMIT and HANNA, Majs. DUNCAN and Capt. MARSHALL, Judge-Advocate. The charges against SHELBY are numerous, embracing embezzlement, swindling, &c. The trial is expected to occupy several months.

Gen. PEMBERTON'S SENTENCE.

It is stated that Col. DE TROBRIAND sentence is close confinement at hard labor for a year, with loss of all back pay and allowances, and dishonorable dismissal from the service.

SECOND COMPTROLLER.

J. M. BRIDGMAN, of this city, formerly of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, vice JAMES M. CROSS, deceased. He filled a similar position under WATSON and PRESTON.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal revenue, to-day, amount to near $345,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. CHAS. E. PRIME, formerly of the Forty-fourth New-York regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty on Gen. IRA ALLEN'S Staff.

ANOTHER SUBSIDENCE FOR COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture has just received returns from a specimen of three of one of the enclosure, (the milkweed family,) recently sent to a New-York manufacturer for amendment in embroidering, by a process similar to that by which lace is ornamented. It is from a plant growing in swamps, several feet in height, its fibre separating from the woody core with great ease. The result of embroidering is a beautiful article, stronger than cotton or flax-cotton, linen and lustrous, and thought by the experimenter to be susceptible of working upon cotton machinery with but the least difficulty.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

THE DEATH OF GEN. KIRBY.

Between 8 and 9 this morning, the First United States artillery, that last night of wounds received at Chancellorsville. He was assigned to Hancock's service as Second Lieutenant, and in the last battle of Fall from command (a company) of the Eighth, Gen. Hancock

having fallen, Kirby, Hunter and the First Lieutenant killed, and he continued in command of the battery until his death. He instilled himself gallantly and conspicuously in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and for that the President, a short time before his death, had him his commission of a Brigadier-General. His remains will be taken, for interment, to Brownsville, N. Y., his native town.

THE VANDERBILT.

The Navy Department has ordered the Vanderbilt to cruise in the Atlantic where she may look after some of the Alabama's crew remained, and among other ports that she was instructed to enter was that of Fernando de Noronha, where the Alabama rendezvoused. Upon reaching the West Indies, Admiral WILKES, instead of silencing her to carry out the orders of the Department, seized her, as his flagship, and at the latest dates she was cruising under his direction.

DECORATED.

CHRISTIAN ROSS has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, to reside in Boston.

AID TO DESTITUTE SOLDIERS.

The agents recently appointed by the authority of the State of New-York to aid indigent and otherwise unfortunate discharged soldiers, commenced their charitable labors Wednesday, and have already received and sent 150 such persons North, supplied with 13 vouchers—the wives of deceased soldiers, who have been collecting here in poverty, and the few wounded soldiers were benevolent enough to return home.

AT OFFICER SHOT.

Yesterday morning Capt. MCALLEN, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, shot and killed almost instantly Capt. MCALLEN, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, with a revolver. The latter passed on the Rappahannock. McALLEN is under arrest to await the charges of murder.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ESSEX.

Lieut.-Commander FARRY, who is among the returned prisoners, yesterday in person delivered to the Navy Department his circumstantial report of the capture of the Essex, of which he is the late commander.

ANOTHER MYSTERY BEFORE PORTSMOUTH.

Admiral DUPONT reports that a three-masted steamer was driven ashore to the eastward of Beach Inlet, on the night of the 24th inst., while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor. She is entirely unrigged, and a total wreck. She is supposed to be a blockade-runner.

PRIVATE.

Lieut.-Commander EDWARD BOYD, Jr., has been ordered to the recruiting ship Ohio.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Depredations of the Alabama—The Brazilian Authorities Order Her to Leave the Waters Under their Control, and Twelve Every Satisfaction Possible to the American Consul.

The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-street, writes from Pernambuco as follows:

"The Brazilians on the 24th have displaced the Commander at Fernando de Noronha for allowing the Alabama to coal and provision in Brazilian waters.

The new Commander who was sent to the island protested against the Alabama remaining there, and ordered her to leave in a few hours. Unfortunately he had no vessel-of-war to enforce his orders.

Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilian authorities to give and grant is given to the American Consul.

It was supposed at Pernambuco that the Alabama sailed south on the 20th of April."

THE VICTIMS OF THE PIRATES.

STATEMENT OF Mr. JARVIS, MATE OF THE HOMEWARD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 29.

The brig Wm. H. Dodge arrived at this port yesterday, from Pernambuco. She brought as passengers five officers and one seaman whose vessels have been captured and destroyed by Confederate privateers. The officers are Capt. JOHN PAUL, of the Oneida; Capt. ERIC SVENSON, master of the Charles Hill; H. WARREN, second mate of the Charles Hill; Benjamin JARVIS, mate of the schooner Kingfisher; JAMES A. SUTHERLAND, second mate of the Kingfisher, and Joseph PERCIVAL, seaman, of the Charles Hill.

Mr. JARVIS furnishes a statement showing some of the results of the piratical exploits of the rebel steamer Alabama. His own vessel was captured on the 3d of March, 1863, in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. south, and long. 29 deg. 30 min. west, and burned. While at Fernando de Noronha, on the 24th inst., Mr. JARVIS learned the fate of the following vessels:

Ship Charles Hill, burned by Alabama	$57,000
Ship Nora, burned by Alabama	80,000
Ship Louisa Hatch, burned by Alabama	80,000
Bark Lafayette, burned by Alabama	40,000
Bark Kate Cory, burned by Alabama	27,000
Bark Ocean Rover, burned by Florida	25,000
Bark Kingfisher, burned by Florida	25,000
Schooner Kingdover, burned by Florida	6,000

The value of the vessels was stated as follows:

Charles Hill	$57,000
Nora	80,000
Louisa Hatch	80,000
Lafayette	40,000
Kate Cory	27,000
Ocean Rover	25,000
Kingfisher	25,000
Kingdover	6,000

The most valuable cargo was that of the Louisa Hatch, which was from Liverpool with coal, and had discharged on Jan. 24. She was owned in New-York. The Lafayette was a whaler, with 175 barrels of sperm oil on board. The Kate Cory was also a whaler, with 135 barrels of oil, of which number the Kingfisher had taken 170 barrels. The Louisa Hatch was freighted with ivory and sundries.

The names of the seamen, which is given by Mr. JARVIS, is as follows:

Of the Charles Hill—Joseph Percival, seaman, of Boston; Henry Clay, seaman, of Boston; Thomas Kelly, seaman, of Boston; Thomas Lawrence, seaman, of Boston; Thomas Lawrence, seaman, of Boston; Thomas Lawrence

The New-York Times, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Siege of Puebla—Gen. Forey's Official Report of the Capture of Fort San Xavier.

The Moniteur, of Paris, the official organ of the Emperor Napoleon, publishes a mass of despatches regarding the operations at Puebla. The following is a translation of Gen. Bazaine's official report of the capture of Fort San Xavier:

CAMP BEFORE PUEBLA, April 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the night of the 16th-17th was employed in the construction of the batteries destined to open fire on the enemy's works. The weather was favorable to our labors, which were carried on with activity.

At 4 o'clock this morning the batteries opened a very heavy fire upon the fort of San Xavier, which replied with vigor. The fire of the besieged was principally directed against the batteries of the Observatory and the Mamelon Vert, which were armed with 24-pounders. The fire of the besieged was very accurate, and caused us some loss in men and horses. Our batteries, however, continued their work, and at 10 o'clock in the morning the fire of the fort was entirely silenced. The enemy's guns were dismounted, and the embrasures of the bastions were destroyed. Our fire was directed against the curtain of the fort, which was soon breached. At 11 o'clock the assaulting columns, composed of about 700 men, with ladders, descended to the ditch. The first ladder placed against the escarp was too short, and the first men who mounted fell into the ditch. The second ladder was soon placed, and the fort was carried by assault. The enemy's loss was very great. Out of 80 men who composed the garrison of the fort 40 were killed, among them Colonel Lamadrid, who commanded the fort, and 30 were taken prisoners, including Major Rincon, who was wounded. Our victory was complete. Our losses in the assault were 1 officer and 15 men killed, and 3 officers and 60 men wounded. Among the latter are Lieut.-Col. Jeanningros, of the 99th regiment of the line, and Capt. Gerbaux, of the Foreign Legion, who received a ball in the head. Col. Jeanningros, who was wounded in the assault with great bravery, is doing well. The Colonel of the Foreign Legion, Col. Clinchant, who was wounded on the 5th inst., is also doing well. Capt. Gerbaux is also out of danger.

The enemy's artillery, which was very numerous, and consisted of 24-pounders, 16-pounders, and 12-pounders, fired 1,200 shots during the day. Our losses in the batteries, and the infantry and in the assault, were not very great.

The Mexican prisoners, among whom are many officers, are to be sent to Orizaba. Gen. Bazaine has given orders that they shall be treated with humanity. Considerable ammunition and provisions have been found in the fort.

The railway between Orizaba and Puebla is now open, and the latter city will soon be supplied with provisions. Gen. Bazaine has ordered the railway to be repaired as far as Apizaco, and has given orders that the line shall be guarded by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry.

The enemy's artillery fire has been very feeble since the capture of the fort. Our batteries have been advanced to within 300 yards of the walls, and will open fire to-morrow morning. Our losses since the 5th inst. are 2 officers and 20 men killed, and 6 officers and 100 men wounded.

The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded in the assault of the fort of San Xavier: Killed—Col. Lamadrid, 99th regiment of the line; Capt. Cleary, 99th regiment of the line; Lieut. Bonnet, 99th regiment of the line; Lieut. Bonnet, 99th regiment of the line; Lieut. Bonnet

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MAY 29, 1863.

$5,000 U.S. 6s '81 Reg.	103½	200	Harlem R.		110
17,000 U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	103½	200	do	s10	110
4,000 U.S. 6s '67 Coup.	103½	200	do		110
4,000 Tenn. 6s '90	63½	100	Reading Railroad		79½
20,000 do	63½	100	do		79½
10,000 U.S. 7.30 N. Iss.	103	400	Mich. Cent. R.		113
4,000 Mad. R. Cvt. R.	103	200	do		113
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	110	200	do		113
2,000 do W. & C. 2d	95	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		74
4,000 Mich. S. 6s	90	100	Terre Haute R.		100
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st 7s	93	100	Ill. Cent. R.		107
20,000 coupt. Gold	145	200	do		107
20,000 do	145½	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		89½
20,000 do	145¾	100	do		89½
20,000 do	s5 144¾	100	do		89½
50 Canton Co.	38	100	Cal. & Chic. R.		107½
200 Canton Coal	7½	100	do		107½
10 Bank of the Republic	107	100	do		107½
215 Bank of Commerce	110	100	do		107½
10 Bank of the Republic	107	100	do		107½
24 Chem. & Leather	97½	100	do		107½
2 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	119	200	do		107½
4 Fort Wayne	127	200	do		107½
10,000 Ala. Cons.	34½	50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		100
20,000 do	34½	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		74
200 Canton Co.	38	200	do		74
50 do	38	200	do		74
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	38	100	Cal. & Chic. R.		107½
200 Comm. Coal Prop.	2	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		97½
400 do	2	200	do		97½
200 do	2	200	do		97½
200 Amer. Coal Co.	69½	50	Chic. & R. I. R.		100
200 Com. Am. P. Co.	69½	100	do		100
200 do	69½	100	do		100
200 do	69½	100	do		100
200 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon—Orpheus. Evening—Orpheus at Sunrise.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dioramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Don Cesar de Bazan.

COUPIL'S—(No. 72 Broadway)—The Alps by Coupil.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 663 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 597 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dutton's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Hassan is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant were received by the War Department yesterday. They are dated near Vicksburgh, May 20—Monday. They represent the siege of that rebel stronghold as progressing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant considers himself abundantly able to maintain his investment, and at the same time repel any attack upon his rear. Forty-five hundred of the rebel prisoners captured by him arrived at Memphis yesterday.

Dispatches to the Chicago papers, from Gen. Grant's army, are as late as the night of the 21st—Saturday. One from the vicinity of Vicksburgh gives intelligence to Monday last. It appears that there was a general assault on the inner rebel works on Friday, which was not successful, our losses being about a thousand during the day, and not five thousand, as has been before reported. On the 22d the troops rested from the assault, and the position gained by them was secured by intrenchments and rifle-pits. Subsequently—probably on Sunday—the assault seems to have been renewed, and the latest dispatch states that our forces had captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting is reported to have been very desperate, and to be still progressing on Monday, with heavy losses on both sides. No doubt was entertained of ultimate success.

The Washington *Republican* denies the statement that Gen. Grant had intercepted a dispatch from Jeff. Davis to Pemberton, promising him 100,000 men if he could hold Vicksburgh two weeks. It says that it originated in a statement by Gen. Grant that he had heard a report to the effect that Jeff. Davis had given such a promise.

Rebel reports, received by way of Murfreesboro, say that Gen. Joe Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Gen. Grant in the rear; and further, that Johnston has declared that if Vicksburgh holds out fifteen days, he will throw a hundred thousand troops into it even if it involves the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his Department. This, however, looks like another version of the story of Jeff. Davis' dispatch to Pemberton.

Gen. Ellet, commanding the Marine brigade, reports an encounter with a large body of rebel cavalry near Austria, on the Mississippi, on the 24th inst., in which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss, by an inferior force of the cavalry under his command.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, by authority of Gen. Burnside himself, denies the statement that he has asked to be relieved of the command of the Department which he now controls. When he accepted the command, it was with the understanding that he should take the field with his Ninth army corps, and other troops that were to be forwarded to him, and pierce through Kentucky to East Tennessee. He did not intend to remain in Cincinnati more than ten days, but has been detained until now. He proposes to leave for the front in a few days, and will take immediate command of the troops. His troops are to cooperate with those of Rosecrans, and also with those of Grant, as soon as Vicksburgh is taken.

The Livingston *Republican* states that Gen Wadsworth met a large number of citizens while he was at home in Geneseo and gave an account of the battle of Fredericksburgh. He stated that the recrossing of the river by Gen. Hooker was not a necessity—it was merely made as a precautionary measure—that in no sense did we suffer a reverse—that the men are buoyant and hopeful, and not at all depressed in not being on the way to Richmond.

A Miss Hozier, a young lady living a few miles beyond Suffolk, was arrested on Tuesday last while trying to make her way through our lines to Richmond. In the handle of her parasol were diagrams and papers giving in detail the character and location of all fortifications in the vicinity, and the strength of the forces garrisoning them.

There is no prospect that anything will be attempted in the Department of the South this season. Orders have been sent there to give furloughs to five per cent. of the men, and these instructions are to be carried out forthwith.

Information has reached this City from Pernambuco that the Brazilian authorities are much offended at the doings of the rebel pirates Alabama and Florida in the Brazilian waters. Every satisfaction in their power to give has been tendered to the American Consul of Fernando de Noronha, in the vicinity of which place most of the last reported depredations were committed. It was supposed at Pernambuco that the *Alabama* sailed south on the 20th of April.

Vallandigham, at last accounts, was a guest of the rebel Gen. Bragg, at Shelbyville, Tenn. We have a report from Cincinnati that Jeff. Davis, in answer to inquiry for Bragg, as to what should be done with him, has directed him to be sent back unless he will take the oath to support the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sons of Rhode Island resident in this City held their first anniversary at the rooms of the Historical Society, last evening. An address was made by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, and a poem delivered by Geo. W. Curtis.

The Ohio *State Journal*, a paper in the Vallandigham interest, has this paragraph, which sets at rest certain absurd stories which have recently been circulated: "A letter from a member of Mr. Vallandigham's family to a gentleman of this city removes all ground for the story about Mrs. Vallandigham being insane. She has been in deep grief and intense anxiety as any other woman would be, whose love for her husband she and forms her whole life. But there is not now and has not been the least tendency toward mental aberration." Mr. Val. has only one child—the little boy, Clement, about ten years old. He is sprung from his sleep and will frantic exclamations cling to his father till torn away from him.

There was a strong upward turn on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the leading Railways realizing advances of from 1 to 2 per cent. Gold Coin was a percent. Sterling Exchange, 160@160½. The Government of United States Currency into the New Loan amounted to $2,150,000. Money market easy.

Breadstuffs were in good demand yesterday, at slightly advanced prices. Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Coffee, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Rags, Gunnies, Beeswax, Chemicals, Spices, and Whalebone, were inactive. Less extensive transactions were reported in the principal kinds of Provisions—Pork was cheaper. Tallow, Whisky and Rosin were in lively request. However, freight engagements were effected, but at easier rates.

"What Do These People Mean?"

The Richmond *Dispatch* puts questions to Gov. Seymour and the participators in the Vallandigham meeting at Albany which they will find it rather difficult to answer. "What do these people mean?" asks the rebel organ. "Is there one kind of liberty for them, and another for us? One kind of justice for them, and another for us? Or are we unworthy to be free, and they too good to be slaves? How can they coolly and unblushingly applaud the invasion of the South, and reprobate the arbitrary arrests of the North?"

The position of the rebels from the outset has been that President Lincoln had no *constitutional right* to make war upon them. Mr. Buchanan set forth the doctrine, in his last annual Message, and adopted it as his own, saying, "It may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution." The specific ground on which Virginia and the other Border States seceded from the Union, was the unconstitutionality of the President's Proclamation, after the attack on Sumter. Gov. Letcher, in his Proclamation calling upon his State to arm itself, made it the chief point that "the President of the United States, by *plain violation of the Constitution*," issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatened to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates." Breckinridge, during the extra session, in an elaborate speech against the "bill to suppress insurrection and rebellion," denounced every section of it as "a flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution," and declared that it would "abolish all State governments and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty." And such has been the uniform language of the rebel leaders from the beginning. They have never ceased to style President Lincoln a usurper and a tyrant, for strengthening military powers and setting aside civil guarantees, in violation and defiance of the Constitution.

Now what is the difference in principle between the doctrine of the Southern rebels, that the President of the United States has no authority to make war, and the doctrine of his Northern opponents, that he has no right to make military arrests? How can it be pretended that a war is constitutional, and yet that the rules of war, as established by universal law and recognized by Congress, are unconstitutional? What right has the President, or the General under him, to take the life of a rebel spy, that he does not have to take the liberty of any one who gives "aid and comfort" to the rebels? Is not the Constitution alike explicit in saying that "*no* person shall be deprived of *life*, *liberty*, or property, without due process of law?"

We, who support the President, have a rational and consistent answer. We say that in neither case is there a violation of the Constitution, because the words "due process of law" embrace military courts as well as civil, and in time of war apply to all military proceedings whatever that are justified by the laws of war and requisite for its successful prosecution. The rebel on the battle-field is shot down constitutionally with due process of (military) law, very summary though it be; so the spy is constitutionally hung by drum-head court-martial; and so, too, may he who gives aid and comfort to the enemy be constitutionally imprisoned by military authority. The Constitution, in authorizing a war, authorizes all the necessities and incidents of war. It brings into force war powers which are latent in time of peace; and these powers are in every sense as strictly constitutional as any of the ordinary powers belonging to a period of peace. The men who framed the Constitution adapted it for all *exigencies*. They built their ship for the hurricane as well as the calm.

They who oppose the President—insisting that in making military arrests of men like Vallandigham, he assumes powers which do not belong to him—find themselves in a very unpracticable dilemma. They have to sacrifice either their consistency or their loyalty. If military law is unconstitutional as exercised toward the shelter of an enemy, it is unconstitutional as exercised against the enemy himself. If the one has a full right to the municipal law, so has the other. There may be a difference in the grade of their offences, but that does not make a difference in their respective constitutional rights.

We meet this matter on the broad ground on which the champions of Vallandigham have chosen to place it. They have not contented themselves with saying that he was not guilty of the military offences charged upon him, or that he was not tried by the proper tribunal, but they have asserted that his original arrest by military power was an unconstitutional act. If they simply maintained that military law, being founded on the necessities of war, was limited to those necessities, that there was no military necessity for the arrest of Vallandigham, and that *therefore* no military hand had a right to touch him, the argument would have been perfectly legitimate. We could answer that his open, public defiance of a military order created a military necessity to take some action against him; because military orders, so long as they [illegible] their very [illegible] purpose. It is the duty of every man to obey them until they are rescinded. The military authority alone can judge of the military exigency. Any other principle would make all military efficiency impossible. But still our quarrel is not with those who deny this. We will concede that that is fairly debatable ground. It is the extreme position beyond that, where Horatio Seymour and most of the other advocates of Vallandigham have placed themselves—namely, that there is no military law to which a civilian is constitutionally subject, and no military hand by which he may be constitutionally arrested; it is this extreme position, we say, that better becomes the rebels than loyal men. The Richmond paper is perfectly right in ridiculing the inconsistency of those who hold it and yet profess to support the war. If the war cannot constitutionally carry with it all the powers necessary to its successful prosecution, then the war itself is unconstitutional, and both Davis and Vallandigham are alike champions of constitutional principle—alike victims of atrocious usurpation. The whole theory excites in loyal minds nothing but detestation and disgust.

Prospects of Our Armies.

The military situation at present is singularly unsettled and threatening. Of our three great armies, one is in actual conflict, another (if we can believe any of the Tennessee letters or dispatches) is but waiting for the order to move upon the enemy, and our chief army has been for some days past on the alert for an offensive movement of the main army of the rebels. The long period of quiet and inaction which everywhere existed from the opening of the year up to the close of last month, was broken by Hooker's crossing the Rappahannock and Grant's crossing the Mississippi—which, it may be noted, were done simultaneously; and though some of the greatest and severest battles of the war have been fought by two of our armies during the month, it seems at its end as though all of our armies might again at any instant rush at the same time close in with the enemy.

Gen. Grant's first battle on this side of the Mississippi was fought on the 1st instant, and on the same day Gen. Hooker's troops did some brisk fighting on the other side of the Rappahannock. Now, at the close of May—after as hard a month's fighting as ever fell to the lot of an army of fifty thousand men—Gen. Grant's army is in close besiegement of Vicksburgh; and every day or two we have intelligence of some new and fierce assault upon some of the positions in its vicinity. It was stated in our dispatches yesterday that the theory current in military circles in Washington was that, considering the positions held by Grant's troops, he would most likely attempt to reduce the place by a siege. We do not imagine that it could hold out very long under a siege, for it was certainly unprepared for it, as the rebels never believed in the possibility of Grant's effecting an approach to their works in the rear. But we suppose the mode of operation will depend very much upon the movements of Gen. Johnston and the force he can hastily concentrate at Jackson or Canton, as well as upon other circumstances. The rebel talk about Gen. Johnston's receiving reinforcements of a hundred thousand men to attack Grant's rear was, of course, intended only to act upon the spirits of the invested garrison, and induce them to make as determined and persistent a defence as possible. Johnston's reinforcements must all come from the country on this side of the Mississippi River, and he cannot possibly afford to detach more than a few thousand from the army of Gen. Bragg; and even if he were to denude all military points in the Gulf States, and in Georgia and South Carolina, of their garrisons, we do not believe he would have forty thousand men, and it would take him at least a month to get them there. Even if he had them, he would find it very difficult to attack Grant on the flank or rear, for Grant holds the bridge over the Big Black River, and our gunboats command the Yazoo.

We still hold to the opinion, after a careful perusal of all dispatches, that there has been no general engagement between Gen. Grant's troops and the rebels within the last fortnight, or since the battle of the 17th. Since investing Vicksburgh on the 18th, he has made a number of attempts and assaults, some of which have been failures and others successes. But it is evident now, that there was no such tremendous battle on Friday of last week as has been reported. For we have Richmond newspapers of Thursday last which make no mention of it, and the Government has dispatches from Grant up to Monday morning last, at which time he reported that all was going on satisfactorily, that the place was still closely invested, and that he was quite able to take care of Johnston in his rear. The siege may thus last for days and even for weeks, or, on the other hand, any day Gen. Grant may open the general assault. Until that is done, and the case decided, the public pulse will, undoubtedly, be feverish. But we think no doubt need be entertained of a favorable issue.

If Johnston, in his extremity, should take from Tennessee anything beyond a very limited portion of Bragg's army, that, of course, will be Rosecrans' opportunity. Rosecrans we believe to be the only one of our Generals who has a force confronting him superior in numbers to his own. But it is not so much superior that the rebels can afford to weaken it to any great extent. Rosecrans is thoroughly familiar with all their movements and manœuvres, if not with their plans; and to the wise remembrance he exercised in December last, as well as his previous career, we doubt that at the [illegible]—which we imagine to be very close at hand—he will swoop down upon them.

As to the Northward movement of Lee's army, which the rebel papers have been threatening, and of which there are said to be indications on the Rappahannock, we have [illegible] Alexandria, just from the vicinity of Culpepper Court-house, reports from the rebel camps there were full of troops from Fredericksburgh gathering there, and that it is the general opinion of the residents that Lee will soon make a push for the Potomac. Gov. Curtin also is in Washington, urging more arms of defence for Pennsylvania, in view of contingencies, and offering to the Government a heavy body of Pennsylvania troops for a limited period of service. Whether the Government will accept them at this time or not, it will keep the regiments efficient and ready to be called into the field at a day's notice. Military speculators, however, affirm that we have an abundance of troops now in Western Virginia and on the Upper Potomac, to hold the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and to make a movement of Lee in that direction impossible, if the Government, apprehending danger, will post and employ them for that purpose.

The present month has been active enough, and crowded with events of vast magnitude; but there are indications that the next few weeks will witness even greater, more general and more decisive operations.

Haste and Waste—The Illinois Ship Canal.

On Tuesday next a Convention will meet at Chicago, to consider the ways and means of constructing a Ship Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. A project for a Canal of this sort was presented to the late Congress, and came within a few votes of passing. It was defeated, it was alleged, by the jealousy of Pennsylvania members of Congress, who feared that the effect of such a canal would be to enrich the Lake Shore and New-York railroads at the expense of those of the former State.

The Chicago Convention has been called with the view to organize more thoroughly the friends of the project, and prepare for pressing its claims even more strenuously on the next Congress. It is needless to say that the call has been issued under the most imposing authority. The entire Northwest unites in demanding the work, and by far the heaviest Eastern and Middle State interests concede its utility and almost national necessity. It is probable, therefore, that the Convention, at Chicago, which will be composed of statesmen, merchants, financiers and capitalists, will not stop short with pressing the project on the attention of Government and claiming for it national aid, but will inaugurate measures for the commencement of the work by private means, which the great properties interested might well afford to advance. We may rest assured that the project will not die; but that, in some mode or other, sooner or later, the canal will be constructed, and ships from the Northern lakes float down by way of the Illinois River to the Mississippi, and steamboats from the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, load their cargoes on the piers of the lakes. There is almost a water level along the entire route of the proposed Ship Canal. There is already a canal cut from Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois River, which needs only to be deepened and widened to admit the passage of lake vessels, gunboats or Mississippi River steamers. About four locks on the lower Illinois River—a stream admirably adapted for slack-water improvements—will complete the ship channel and unite the Mississippi River with the lakes, and realize practically the famous remark of John C. Calhoun, that the Mississippi is an "inland sea."

The cost of the proposed work is not calculated to exceed twelve millions of dollars. When we reflect that eight millions of people in the West demand the Illinois Ship Canal, and a hundred millions of railroad property lying east of Chicago would be vastly benefited by its construction—when we compare these influences and the cost of the Illinois Ship Canal, with the smaller influences at work and the much greater sums that were needed to push the Erie Canal to completion, we shall perceive what folly it is to doubt the early construction of the Illinois Ship Canal. The saving in freight on the products of the West and one-half the increase of dividends on the railroads stretching toward the lakes, would in three years' time pay the whole cost of the Canal. The parties East and West who have taken this matter in hand have only to look to their own interests to find not only the incentive for vigorous action, but the ready means by which their work can be quickly performed.

We have some fears that the Convention will look so steadily upon the national character of the Ship Canal, that they will rest their plans for its construction upon national legislation and national finances alone. This might delay the important work, which ought not to be delayed a day. The great *States* of the West ought to be appealed to, in their corporate capacity, to give aid to the enterprise. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan are all profoundly interested in its success. With the Canal opened, Kansas could send her steamboats, without change of bulk, to Chicago, and receive in the same way the return cargoes. Michigan and Wisconsin could unload their lumber from schooners at the levees of St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New-Orleans, and, with cargoes of sugar and cotton, finish the circuit of the Union, fold their sails in New-York harbor, and spread them again in the lakes. These are advantages greater than many other States will derive from the canal, and for which the benefited States should be willing to pay a greater share. But that the national defence would be promoted, the bonds of the Union made more secure, and the general welfare and wealth of the nation enhanced by the Canal, are also facts undoubted, for the sake of which a national appropriation would be well applied. Let the Convention look to private interests first, to municipal or local grants next, to State aid third, and with all these agencies enlisted, and the nation rousted to the magnitude and value of the work, a grant from Congress will crown the enterprise with success and abound

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The Vestvali troupe will give a matinée performance of Gluck's "Orpheus" to-day at 1 o'clock. The representations of this famous work have now reached their 31st point.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Hathman will take her farewell benefit and make her last appearance at this house to-night. It will be seen that an unusually interesting programme has been provided for the occasion.

Deborah.—Mosenthal is in a fair way of becoming famous. The critics have hardly ceased to bicker about the merits of Mr. Daly's adaptation of "Deborah," "Leah," played with so much success by Miss Bateman, when another version of the work is produced. In this case it is a straight out translation, and those parties who have pushed into Mr. Daly for tampering with the original text, will now have an opportunity of going into ecstacies about it. At all events, Mosenthal will be given entire. The work is produced for the debut of Constance Behrer—an electricizing pupil of Mr. Isaac C. Pray.

Wallack's Theatre.—The latest revival at this establishment—the "Wife"—will be repeated here to-night for the 53d time. It is placed on the stage with some care, and is acted magnificently by the principal artists of the company.

Theatre Francais.—One of the most delightful plays of the French repertoire is undoubtedly "Don Cesar de Bazan," and when acted with gallant dash, as at this establishment, it is a feast of no ordinary kind. The work will be repeated to-night for the last time, and we advise all our readers who have not seen it to seize this final opportunity.

Dutton's Holy Land.—There will be an afternoon exhibition of this series of pictures at Hope Chapel to-day, commencing at 3½ o'clock.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

Defeat of Rebel Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Headquarters United States Forces, Berryville, Va., May 19, 1863.

Captain: The affair of the 16th, by the advance guard of the First New-York, was more disastrous to the rebel party at Berry's Ferry than was at first realized. Out of the 32 rebels, two were killed, five wounded and ten captured, and this by sixteen men of the First New-York cavalry. One of the killed was Capt. W. W. Mann. He was shot from his horse and drowned in the river. I forward a document taken from his pocket, being the authority from the rebel Secretary of War to organize his company in Ware's battalion. Among the prisoners is one Sergeant and Lieut. Messer. Lieut. Vandellan, who commanded the party, is credited to all points. The rebels were to ambush and permitted the party to pass. The first intimation they had of their presence was a volley and their immediate formation in their rear on the road. Vandellan's men instantly wheeled about and charged, with the results already reported. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ANDREW L. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New-York cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. John O. Cravens, Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d division, 6th army corps, Washington, Va.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

Boston, Friday, May 22.

Maj. Gen. Butler dined at Young's Hotel to-day. He left for Lowell in the afternoon train, and will deliver an address in that city to-night in furtherance of aid to the suffering poor of Ireland.

GEN. ELLET'S MARINE BRIGADE.

Movements with the Heavy Rebel Artillery, on the Mississippi—A Brilliant Affair.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

An official dispatch to the War Department, received to-day from Gen. Ellet, announcing the Marine brigade, dated Helena, Ark., May 17, says:

"As my command was descending the river from Memphis, May 21, the Commissary and Quartermasters' boat was fired into from the Mississippi side by a band of the enemy, with two pieces of artillery, about six miles above Austria. I returned yesterday, and landed my force. The enemy had, a few hours before my arrival, captured a small trading steamer and burned her, taking her crew captors and appropriating her freight. I could obtain no intelligence from the inhabitants by which to guide my movements. My cavalry, under Maj. Hubbard, 200 strong, came up with the enemy, 1,000 strong, all mounted, and eight miles out. The fight lasted near two hours. The Major was compelled to take shelter in a favorable position, where he succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and finally drove them off before the infantry could come to his relief. Our loss was two killed and nineteen wounded, most of them slightly. The enemy left five dead upon the field, and one Lieutenant, mortally wounded, and twenty-two stand of arms. We captured three prisoners. I burned the town of Austria, having first searched every building. As the fire progressed, the discharge of loaded firearms was like volleys of musketry, as the fire reached their hiding-places, and two heavy explosions of powder also occurred.

Of Mayor Hubbard and his battalion, I cannot speak too highly. They are deserving all praise. Every officer and man of the little force is reported to have acted with the most distinguished bravery, and prompt obedience to orders."

From San Francisco.

Commercial Affairs—Preparations for the State Elections, etc.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 20.

Sailed, ship *Garibaldi* for Liverpool, carrying 22,000 sacks of wheat.

Chartered, ship *Orion* for guano, from Chinchas, for some Atlantic port.

Trade with interior has fallen off during the past few days; but jobbers are doing a large business in furnishing supplies for the interior. The Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company has declared a fifth monthly dividend of $100 per foot.

Gen. Wright has denied the use of the mails on the Pacific coast to the New-York *Weekly Caucasian*.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 21.

Jobbers are doing a good trade. Otherwise business is dull.

The two wings of the California Democracy, formerly known as the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, and latterly as War and Peace Democrats, are making overtures for fusing on the State ticket. There is some prospect that they will meet each other half way on a platform, the main plank of which is opposition to the Administration.

The Union party are holding primary elections preparatory to the 7th of June State Convention. The contest is mainly between Ex-Congressman Low and Gov. Stanford, who are leading candidates for the Governorship. A nomination by the Union party is deemed equivalent to an election; hence great importance is attached to the primary elections, and there is a very vigorous struggle in each county.

Defeat of Guerrillas in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Chicago, Friday, May 22.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated May 20, says that a detachment of the Second Wisconsin cavalry attacked the guerrillas on the Hernando road on Tuesday, killing four and capturing five.

A few days since a detachment of the Fifth Kansas and Third Iowa cavalry fought with a superior force of guerrillas, seven miles back of Helena, and finally drove them off. Their reported loss is 9 killed and 21 wounded; among the latter their Colonel. The Federal loss was 4 killed, 20 wounded and several prisoners.

On the 16th inst. Col. Hacus had a fight with 200 of Chrisman's guerrillas near Benatobia, capturing 60, killing 10 and wounding 20.

Sales of Cotton at Boston.

Boston, Friday, May 22.

N. A. Thompson & Co. sold at auction to-day 450 bags and bales of cotton, being the cargo of the prize steamer *Cheraw*, as follows:

	Per Pound.
21 bags Sea-Island, at	$1 22
10 bales Upland Strict Middling	52½
10 bales Upland Strict Middling	51
170 bales Upland Strict Middling	50¼
40 bales Upland Strict Middling	50
20 bales Upland Strict Middling	50½
10 bales Upland Middling	45
20 bales Upland Middling	43
201 bales Upland Middling	42¼
31 bales Upland Ordinary	37½
2 bales Upland Damaged	45
8 bags Cotton Pickings	31¼

Fifteen Millions of Government Bonds Sold This Week.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 22.

Jay Cooke, Government General Subscription Agent, reports sales of Five-Twenties to-day to the amount of $1,540,450, at the various agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore and the West. The sales for this week will probably reach fifteen millions of dollars.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 21.

The steamers *Charles Osgood*, for New-York; *Decatur*, from Washington for New-York; *State of Maine*, from Annapolis; *Georgia*, from City Point, and *Gen. Burnside*, from Philadelphia for Beaufort, arrived this morning. The steamer *Emilie*, for Beaufort, sailed to-day.

The flag-of-truce boat *Georgia* has arrived from City Point.

The Blockaded Coast.

Letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Coast Survey Office, May 20, 1863.

Admiral: I have the honor to send herewith, in compliance with your letter of April 3, 1863, the following statements prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

1. The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces beginning at the City of Alexandria, Va., and going down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the sea-coast around the peninsula of Florida to and as far as the Rio Grande, thus across the rivers and harbors in the direction of the coast.

The line thus measured in three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles.

2. The number of openings in this line of coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, passes, or others?

There are one hundred and eighty-nine openings in the line, of which the nomenclature has just been given.

3, 4. The classification of these openings according to the depth of water on the bars at their entrances, under the three following distinctions: Six, twelve, and eighteen feet curves as they are drawn on the charts of the coast by the United States Coast Survey?

The classification of these openings is as follows:

At mean high water, the number of openings under six feet in depth is	45
Between six and twelve feet in depth	70
Between twelve and eighteen feet in depth	42
Over eighteen feet in depth	32

Very respectfully, yours,
A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.
Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Beautiful Work.—The specimens of embroidery and quilting exhibited at No. 466 Broadway, are worthy of inspection by all who admire the beautiful. We have noticed, in passing this establishment, spun sleeks, and other articles of ladies' wear, in various styles and designs, the embroidery of which surpasses anything we have ever seen. The perfection of the work is highly creditable alike to the talent of Mrs. E. Sumner, by whom it was executed, and to the excellence of the Grover & Baker Sewing machine, by the aid of which the most intricate designs may be fashioned, and every variety of sewing performed with the greatest perfection, ease and rapidity.—Examiner.

Trusses, &c.—Mann & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, sick chamber stockings for various ailments, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

S. T.—1860.—X.

CAUTION.—The Floridian Bitter Balls is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To fabricate or sell it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties not warned of the consequence of selling counterfeits, dealing with any other mixture, whether calling it Floridian Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 50 cents per dozen, or $7 50 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 325 Liberty-st., thus rebutting any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Floridian Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Dealers of fastidious and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 232 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine
its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Those wishing to get away from the heat of cities or the cares of business will find few as desirable resorts, with first-class accommodations and moderate prices.

A water-cure is connected with the hotel, of which invalids can, in addition, avail themselves. The *Mail of our Union* says: "It is deservedly the most popular resort of the kind in the United States; indeed, aside from the large experience of the doctor, and his personal popularity, the healthy pursuits attendant upon that will challenge those of any other known to us. Dr. HALSTED has made the peculiar diseases incident to women his especial study, and his remarkable cures are testified to by our first families throughout New-England and the Northern States. Beautiful scenery, pure air and water, and every known sanitary advantage are all to be found here. The establishment is one of the most extensive and best arranged ever established, even in Europe."

Nos. 56 and 58 Fulton-street.
2,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS.
At Retail,
At EVANS' Nos. and Fulton-st.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. J. Clawson Kelley's
Medical Office, No. 32 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. All those afflicted with diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, &c., are invited to call. Advice free. Consultations by letter with the sick in distant cities.

Trusses.—Dr. Rigg's Hard-rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Also, a Varicocele Truss. Office, No. 3 Barclay-st. New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots,
FOR MAKING SMALL BEER.
The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, root beer makers, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble and at trifling cost. Sold by bottles, 25c., 50c., $1, $2 50 each, or $4 per gallon, which make 10, 20, 40, 80, and 160 gallons of beer. Full directions accompany each bottle. General depot, No. 202 Hudson-st., New-York. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up Stairs.

Berew Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Metropolitan.

George M. Tracy's
Improved Yoke perfect Fitting Shirts,
No. 361 William-st., N. Y.
Men's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Gentlemen Wool Undershirts and Drawers, for the warm season.

Hicks & Company, 480 Broadway,
(Four doors above Broome-st.)
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES.
☞ Thirty days' trial given to purchasers. ☜
New Machines to rent on liberal terms.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' soothing liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known—instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Summer Undershirts
and Drawers, only $1 each,
at PEREGOY'S, No. 176 Broadway.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 625 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, ex-Asst. U. S. Surgeon and married furnished without charge, by order of Gens. Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon-in-Chief Wales, U. S. N.

Judson & Co.'s pure Catawba Grape Brandy for medical and family purposes. Warranted to be from grapes, and free from foreign substances whatever. W. D. JUDSON, Agent, No. 97 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Cures Bunions Inverted Nails, Blistered Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by H. C. WELLING, No. 320 Canal-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANZ FALKENBURG, Jr., Manufacturer, 418 Canal-st., corner Wooster-st., and 3 Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Palmer Arm and Leg, by the sons of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 304 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

CARPET WARP—COLORED AND GRAY. ALL Kinds of WOOL TWINE. For by Yarns and common warps. Twine and cordage house.
L. A. HARVEY, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, SPRING CLASS 36.—May 29, 1863.
63, 6, 36, 21, 7, 34, 22, 46, 44, 57, 41, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 35.—May 23, 1863.
57, 62, 70, 69, 66, 17, 35, 9, 21, 64, 58, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
FRIENDS OF BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
ASSEMBLES DAILY AT THE SALESROOMS OF

To ratify the schedule of exceedingly low prices, which has been adopted for this present Spring and ensuing Summer seasons, for
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Don't fail to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you, for the following very good reasons:
Whether you purchase or not, you will receive polite attention. All goods are warranted in every particular. The privilege allowed of exchanging within three days any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, or the money refunded promptly.

SPRING,
1863.
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY.
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. Its dispiriting qualities relieve from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

THE GERHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

UNIFORM CLOTH
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior manner by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis or Restorative Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 262, 260, 631 and 792 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and these were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must warrant it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation Known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Cement, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.
And will unite the thickest soles, or the thinnest and lightest to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
That will unite the two following things, viz.: GLASS, FURNITURE, CROCKERY, IVORY, BONE, IVORY, And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and is the only liquid cement
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
No. 2 Park-row, New-York.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CLOSE & CO., No. 136 William-st.; H. C. OAKLEY, No. 21 Platt-st.; HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; CROSBY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVENS, No. 28 Dey-st., and at retail everywhere.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of materials, taste, style, or prices in this City. The custom-work, cutting, trimming and furnishing department not to be beat. Every attention given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourself.
P. SALMON, No. 74 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ARNOUX'S
(Formerly A. & C. A. Arnoux)
MERCHANT TAILORING,
REMOVED TO
No. 409 Broadway, corner 41th-st.

FURNITURE.—P. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFactory and Warerooms, Nos. 49 and 51 Elm Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of persons desirous of purchasing country seats, either for residence or investment, to the EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The land is situated on an elevated, healthy and beautiful section of Westchester County, the sales northwesterly from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, and about 15 minutes' ride from the City of New-York. See auctioneer's advertisement, in another column.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from imperfect hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 89 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twenty months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 4 Macomb-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

West Hoboken-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City, without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a "bad case of hearing." Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, tinctured with inspissated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 49 Bond-st.

No. 180 Macon-st., East York.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being deadly deaf—almost shut out from the pleasures of social intercourse—to have it restored to me is necessary a cause to have it restored to me is necessary a cause to have it restored to me is necessary a cause

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

2,500 ACRES

ELEVATED, NEW, HIGH AND DRY.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.

Also, Cheap, Land Warrants, Bounty and Pre-emption Rights, Mexican Scrip, &c.

ELIJAH PROUTY,

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

STOCKTON TOBACCO

FOR SALE.

The State is vested in absolute fee-simple. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to ELIJAH PROUTY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

2,500 ACRES

ELEVATED, NEW, HIGH AND DRY.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.

Also, Cheap Land Warrants, Bounty and Pre-emption Rights, Mexican Scrip, &c.

ELIJAH PROUTY,

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots on Central Park, Broadway, 66th-st. Also, two lots on 5th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 6th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 7th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 8th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 9th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 10th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 11th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 12th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 13th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 14th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 15th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 16th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 17th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 18th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 19th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 20th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 21st-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 22nd-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 23rd-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 24th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 25th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 26th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 27th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 28th-av., 66th-st. Also, two lots on 29th-av., 66th-st. 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MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES, CURED IN ONE DAY.—Dr. WARD, No. 16 Laight-st., corner of Varick, continues to be consulted by the afflicted on the above delicate diseases, at all hours of the day or evening. Dr. WARD, from the University of London, Paris and Philadelphia, has had the most extensive practice in the above diseases of any physician in this city. Many persons have been cured by him in a few days, after suffering for years from the ignorance of others. I can and will cure you in the shortest time possible. Many who have been robbed of their money and their health by the use of Mercury, will find a perfect and speedy cure by calling on me. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing me. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. WARD, No. 16 Laight-st., corner of Varick.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Ward, at No. 16 Laight-st., corner of Varick-st., in the city of New-York. Dr. POWERS, late of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those diseases are treated exclusively, has taken up his residence permanently with us, for the purpose of curing the following diseases, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, sexual debility, pimples on the face, ulcers, blotches, fistula, piles, diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, a thorough knowledge of the human system, and the most complete success in all cases of the above diseases, enable us to offer patients in search of a cure inducements which cannot be equaled by others of less experience and knowledge. Dr. Powers' Restorative Specific, a positive cure for seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Price $5 per bottle, or four times the quantity, $20. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, &c. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of pimples on the face, ulcers, blotches, &c. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of fistula, piles, &c. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of syphilis in all its stages. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. Powers' Specific for the speedy cure of diseases of the throat, nose, skin, &c

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ADVICES BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Probable Abandonment of the Siege of Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 29.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico, to the 5th inst.

Up to the 3d, the French continued the bombardment of Puebla, making little progress.

It was believed that the French would soon be compelled to abandon the siege of Puebla.

Comonfort had commenced an important movement, designing to get in the rear of the French, and then throw his 15,000 troops into Puebla and strengthen Ortega.

On the 5th, Comonfort telegraphs to Juarez:

The enemy is now a mile and a half from our position. He keeps up a slight cannonading of Puebla. All his attention is directed to my movements. My line extends to San Pablo del Monte. The soldiers are very enthusiastic, and I intend to profit by it.

(Signed) COMONFORT.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Presentation of Medals of Honor to Soldiers in Birney's Division—Speech of Gen. Sickles—Colors Presented to the Thirty-eighth New-York, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Yesterday, the beautiful medals of honor, intended to decorate those soldiers of BIRNEY'S division who have specially distinguished themselves by brave and honorable conduct in battle, were duly presented with formal ceremony. The division was drawn up in hollow square, on the level plain which skirts Potomac Creek below the bridge. The brave men to whom were awarded these tokens of respect, consisting of ten or twelve from each regiment, were drawn up in line in the centre. At the appointed hour, Gen. SICKLES, commanding the corps, advanced in front of the line, and, seated on his magnificent horse, addressed the men in a remarkable speech—remarkable for its well-chosen words, its felicitous expressions, its brevity, and its peculiar appropriateness to the occasion. Every word went straight home to the hearts of the veterans who stood before him.

The medals were then presented to the men by a file of non-commissioned officers, specially selected for their fine appearance. The medal consists of a handsome silver cross of honor, pendant from a scroll which is fixed to the breast by a pin. They are the gift of some friends of the General commanding the Division, and as a reward of honor and as an heir-loom, are far more precious to the brave men who wear them, than commissions or pay of any kind.

When the presentation was over, the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, (formerly commanded by Gen. HOWARD WARD,) now under command of Col. DE TROBRIAND, was drawn up in line, and Gen. BIRNEY, in a very neat speech, presented to them a fine National color, the gift, I believe, of the Common Council of New-York. Gen. BIRNEY'S remarks were happy and appropriate. Col. DE TROBRIAND responded, and the strong French accent only heightened the interest of his remarks. He assured us that his heart was truly American, even if his language was imperfect—a fact which needed no further testimony. But, nevertheless, his speech was full of happy illustrations, and his congratulations of Gen. BIRNEY upon his recent promotion were exceedingly neat.

The Thirty-eighth regiment will leave for home in a few days. They take but a handful of men, having left more than their average portion on the fields of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville.

The weather has again become very warm, and rain is much needed, none having fallen for three weeks.

Paymasters have begun to arrive, and the work of paying off the army up to the 1st inst., is now in progress. This promptness of the Government reassures its soldiers of its resources, its ability and its good faith.

Games are being decorated to give additional comfort during the hot weather, and a few ladies are making their appearance again, adding still greater charms to our Summer camp life.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENT.

Appearance of the Men—List of Officers, &c.

From the Boston Journal, May 28.

The Fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, composed of colored men of this and other Northern States, took its departure for the field of active service to-day. This is the pioneer colored regiment raised in the Northern States. At different times and in different places since the war commenced, there has been talk of raising bodies of colored troops for service in the field, but it remained for Gov. ANDREW to first carry out the idea, which he, in common with others, had so long entertained. The official order for raising this regiment, which is for "three years" service, was issued about the 1st of February.

The first commission to a recruiting officer was made out on the 7th of February, to JOHN W. M. APPLETON, and within a day or two of that time he opened a recruiting-office in Cambridge-street. Soon after, another office was opened in New-Bedford, and within a few weeks at Providence, Philadelphia, and various places in New-York and the Western States. It was also proposed to obtain recruits from among the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, but this the Government would not allow.

Within a short time after the opening of the first recruiting-office, the volunteers were ordered into camp at Readville, and officers were commissioned as fast as the rules of the service would allow. The regiment was filled on the 14th of this month.

Since the men have been at Readville the encampment has been visited by thousands of our citizens, and the men have received words of approval and encouragement, and many substantial tokens of regard from our citizens. They have been well-behaved, have devoted themselves unanimously to learning their duties, and have improved to a degree that has cheered the hearts of their friends, and silenced the objections of those who doubted the expediency of placing muskets in the hands of colored men, under the impression that they would not fight. In all the showy qualities of the soldier they are the equal, any one who has seen them will admit, of white men, but under endurance, and above all their bravery in battle, is yet to be tested. They have the advantage, however, of being well led.

There is among them a pride in their organization; they are strong, active men, having confidence in themselves and their officers, and there is no doubt, no fear, on the part of their friends, that they will disgrace the cause for which they fight.

The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles, and is in all respects equipped and clothed in the same manner as the white regiments. Like the white soldiers, they have received the advance pay and bounty of the Government, and the bounty of the State, and the families of those residing in this Commonwealth are entitled to State aid. In all respects, except that they have only white officers, the men of this regiment are placed on a footing with those of any other regiment in the service. Their future position depends upon themselves.

The following roster of this regiment is as follows:

Colonel—ROBERT G. SHAW.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Norwood P. Hallowell.
Major—Edward N. Hallowell.
Surgeon—Lincoln R. Stone.
Assistant Surgeon—C. B. Bridgham.
Captains—Alfred S. Hartwell, David A. Pettengill, Samuel Willard, John W. M. Appleton, Walter W. Bright, George Pope, Wm. F. H. Simpkins, Cabot J. Russell, Edward L. Jones and Lorin F. Emilio.
First Lieutenants—John Ritchie, Gerth W. Jones, Wm. H. Howell, Otis E. Smith, Erik Wulff, Walter H. Weir, Francis L. Higginson, James M. Walton, James M. Grace, R. Kid Towne.
Second Lieutenants—Thomas L. Appleton, Benjamin F. Dozier, J. Albert Pratt, Charles F. Smith, Henry W. Littlefield, Wm. Nutt, David Reid, Chas. E. Tucker and Wm. Steward.

The regiment remained encamped at Readville at 9 A. M., and marched to the Common which was thronged with people.

The regiment broke camp at an early hour in the morning, and took the route for Boston. The noise hearing them reached the depot, in this city, soon after 8 o'clock. At first it had been arranged to have the regiment march direct to the wharf, to embark, but so great was the desire to see them, not only of the people of Boston, but of all the neighboring towns, that it was decided to march them through the city.

At the Common they were met by [illegible]

Andrew Johnson Cavalry.

The most active theatre of the war will probably be, very soon, Eastern and Middle Tennessee. Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, appreciating the necessity of restoring that region permanently to the Union, and the obligation of all patriots to deliver the suffering Union people there from rebel despotism, is making strenuous exertions to secure these results. One of the best things he has done is to authorize the raising of a regiment of cavalry for special service in Eastern Tennessee. The Governor has, moreover, succeeded in obtaining authority from the War Department to recruit the regiment in this State, and others in any other State where the Governor consents. Gov. SPRAGUE has officially sanctioned this arrangement. Here is a most excellent opportunity to render service to the Union cause where it is most needed. Maj. ERNEST N. BERNEY, formerly of Michigan, and long in the service of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, has been assigned to the duty of recruiting the regiment in this State. Maj. BERNEY has been well and favorably known as an editor and poet, and has distinguished himself in the field as a brave and accomplished officer. He will have command of the regiment when raised, and no better commander could be desired. We hope the ranks will be speedily filled and the regiment sent forward to Tennessee. By the arrangement with Gov. SPRAGUE all recruits will be credited to the State of New-York on the draft. It is expected that a large portion of the men will be recruited in the central and western portions of the State. Maj. BERNEY is now in this City, and has opened No. 107 Broadway, where he will furnish any desired information. Now is the time to fill up the first regiment of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry."

The Broadway Railroad Bills.

ARREST OF GIDEON SEARLES CHARGED WITH TRYING TO INFLUENCE A VOTE.

ALBANY, Friday, May 29.

GIDEON SEARLES was arrested to-day and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 on the charge of attempting to influence ELIAS M. BOSTWICK, a member of the Assembly, by offering him $500 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor for the War Department at Washington; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Judge Southwick, Ohio; Major Lee, U. S. A.; Col. John W. Turner, Chicago, and Sam. L. Hoapt, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon; S. W. Craigg, U. S. N.; H. W. Fox, Durhamville, N. Y.; E. F. Foley, Albany; Capt. Robinson, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among other arrivals at this hotel are about 45 Cadets from the Newport Naval Academy.

Gen. E. D. Keyes, wife and child, U. S. A.; S. R. White, Boston; G. A. Beckwith and J. E. Craig, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

John W. Hammond, Newburgh; W. F. Harvy, Washington, D. C., and A. H. Green, Portland, Me., are at the La Farge House.

Rev. T. C. Pitkin, Utica; Gen. Talcott, U. S. N., and James E. Wilson, Fort Leavenworth, are at the New-York Hotel.

CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS for AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and LUNGS,

Office No. 632 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York that during these years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's books, diminished upward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In re-establishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many professional citizens who retain the benefit they received years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c.—by inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts, as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 632 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1863.

GEN. TOM THUMB CARICATURED—CAUTION.—When an American woman puts on "French airs," calls herself "Madame," and lends me my existing a coarse, filthy engraving, which she advertises as a carte de visite, calling it an accurate likeness of myself and wife, hoping that to entrap greenhorns in poverty and ignorance, and allowing me a third herself by ascribing "personalities." Mrs. ("Madame") DEMAREST shall not deceive persons in the City by her false and delusive advertisements. "Seeing is believing," and by order that the public shall see for themselves what a disgraceful engraving (not a photograph) this woman is trying to foist upon the unsuspecting as accurate likenesses of my wife, Com. NUTT, MINNIE WARREN, P. T. BARNUM and myself, I have placed in the street door of the Museum, alongside of the beautiful carved do visite photographs by BRADY, "Look on this picture, then on this." Outsiders can now see the whole farce of this American "Madame's" argument. I have another shot in the locker, in reserve for her.

CHARLES S. STRATTON,
Known as Gen. Tom Thumb.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, May 28, 1863.

DASTARDLY AND UNMANLY PERSONALITIES.—Some base and selfish persons interested in the sale of the Carte de Visites of Illegitimates at the Metropolitan, having found the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DEMAREST, of No. 473 Broadway, so generally inquired for both on account of their distinctness of outline and the interesting contrast and superior grouping in the figures and dresses, have sought to mislead the public in the sale of their time and often dark and indistinct card pictures by irrelevant and very unmanly personal allusions. The ladies will not tolerate such Barnumizing, and the parties caricatured will be branded by every sensitive and intelligent lady in the community with the scorn and contempt which such attacks and contemptible allusions richly deserve. The superior merits of the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DEMAREST, need only to be seen to be appreciated.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF SOAP.—Careful experiments by a practical housekeeper, have demonstrated that one pound of PRICE'S O. K. Soap, dissolved in three gallons of hot water, produces an equal amount of good soft soap, which will accomplish as much in all ordinary washing as would be done with four pounds of common soap used in solid state.

Hotelkeepers should try PRICE'S O. K. All the grocers sell it.

PRICE'S Cream Tartar, Soda and Saleratus are also the most reliable in use.

CRAIG'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE MAILED FREE.—With six beautiful mounted objects, for $2, with twenty-four objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 120 Centre-street, third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308; Optical Institute, under BARNUM'S.

WILLIAMSBURGH, POINT, May 7, 1863.

MR. HENRY CRAIG—*Dear Sir*: I have received the Craig Microscope, and deem it the best for practical purposes I have seen. I like it better than one that cost me $20. Truly yours, J. RODINE THOMAS.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at six prices.
A. BARNUM & Co.,
No. 63 Bowery,
No. 345 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street,
And No. 189 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with full description. Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq. in a group, presenting a remarkable contrast. The finest picture, accurate likeness and most interesting Cards in Vanity yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents.

From the heterogeneous character of the people of this city, one would naturally expect a great variety of costume; but, whatever different tastes may require in other articles of dress, we have found it to be an invariable rule with all gentlemen of fashion to wear KNOX'S hats. Foreigners and natives alike recognize No. 212 Broadway as the headquarters of fashion.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with DIAMOND & PEPPER'S PATENT CHROMIUM IRON—the only effectual resort against the skeleton-key. No. 251 BROADWAY, New-York.

"HOW TO TRAIN UP A CHILD," by a distinguished clergyman: Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Child; Bodily Infirmities; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; How Measures are Measured; Grocers; Distinction Develops Neutral Power; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents Should Early Control; Selfishness in Parents; Counterfeit Training; All the Possible Good; Gradual Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Too Proud to be Useful; Too Good to Work; Restlessness of Parentage. In June number *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10 cents—worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FLEMMER—TOTZ.—In Rio Janeiro, on Sunday, April 5, by Rev. A. S. Blackford, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Capt. WILLIAM E. FLEMMER, of the Br. brig *Telegraph*, and Miss Margaret JANE TOTZ, second daughter of Capt. John Totz, of Wilmington, Del.

FRASER—GERVAISE.—On Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, GEORGE A. FRASER and AMELIA GERVAISE. No cards.

CRANSTON—BARTRAM.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 28, THOMAS SOMERS, son of Hon. Kels. and Lucy A. CRANSTON, of this former place.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, May 29, ISABELLA, daughter of Charles H. and Josephine Baker, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 126 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

BERNEIS.—On Thursday morning, May 28, SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Berneis, Esq., of this City, aged 27 years and 2 months.

Her friends will take notice that the funeral will be conducted from the residence of her mother, No. 52 Lexington-av., on Saturday, May 30, at 2 o'clock.

CHESBROUGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, LOUISA, wife of William H. Chesbrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square.

DICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, of a lingering illness, AUBREY G. DICKERSON, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 81 Hoyt-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, May 29, at his residence, No. 199 West 14th-st., of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

DAVIS.—On Friday, May 29, at the Old Ladies' Home, ELIZABETH DAVIS, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of the Mariners' and Ship Carpenters' Societies, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, May 30, at 3½ o'clock, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

HORTON.—On Friday, May 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. RICHARD HORTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 60 Lexington-av., northeast corner of Gold-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEGLEY.—On Friday, May 29, WILLIAM BEGLEY, Esq., of this City, aged 62 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LOCKAR.—On Friday, May 29, ANNA C., daughter of William and Jane Allen Lockar, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 West Washington-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lockport, N. Y.

FARES.—On Wednesday, May 27, JAMES FARES, Esq., of West Haven, Westchester County, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock.

SPRAGUE.—On Thursday, May 28, HENRY SPRAGUE, of Morristown, Westchester County, aged 38 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, the members of Mariners' Lodge, No. 45, and of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Northeast-av., near 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Aylesbury, Bucks (Buckinghamshire, Eng., papers please copy.

SAND.—On Tuesday, May 5, on board ship *Corveon*, Capt. WILLIAM S. SAND, in the 51st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to East Greenwich, R. I., for interment.

TOWNSEND HAZLETON.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 29, ANNA, wife of Warren L. H. Townsend, and daughter of the late Rev. JOSEPH G. HAZLETON, of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I.; Dr. JOSEPH G. TOWNSEND, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss MINNIE E., daughter of Albert Havemeyer, Esq., of New-York.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, in this City, Capt. L. L. on 25th day, 1863, aged 70 years, CORNELIUS H. VALENTINE, of Samuel T. and Anna M. Valentine, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, May 30, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on 25th day (Thursday) of 25th month, 1863, ABIAH, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Phebe Wyckoff, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Fourth-av., on first day (Sunday) afternoon, May 31, at 4 o'clock.

☞ California and Illinois papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. brig Tallulah, from Rio Janeiro.—Thomas Biddle, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Brazil, Mrs. Biddle and child, Miss Weeks, Wm. Hopkins.

In brig Annie Owen, from Rio Janeiro.—Robert Stevens, lady and two daughters, J. Donohue, M. McKeague.

In schr. Minerva, from Aspinwall.—Capt. J. Hunt, Mr Brandler and family.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda.—S. K. Wilson, Capt. J. Sanford.

SHIPPING ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon sets... 3 36
Sandy Hook.. 8 05 | Gov. Island.. 8 09 | Hell Gate.. 7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Rhodes & Co.; Sarmatia, (Russ.,) Hazelt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Columbia, Reynolds, Pierce, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Cadwalader, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Sonia, (Prus.,) Anderson, St. Domingo City, Wm. Baker & Co.; H. A. Stephenson, Priadka, Elizabethport, J. & R. Smith & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Delany, Cardenas, E. Mayhew; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Hewitt, New-Orleans, Bound & Fowler; L. P. Crosby, Perkins, Rio Janeiro, Phelps & Dickinson; Gertrude, Brownell, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. C. W. Hedge, Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba, G. & H. J. Poland; Alcalde, Cushing, Boston, Wakeman, Dixon & Co.

Brigs James Brand, (Russ.,) Thompson, Jersey, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Co.; California, (Br.,) Corbett, Cardenas, Newman & Sons; Lachaise, (Den.,) Schmeisenberg, St. Thomas, James & Lough; Bachelor, (Br.,) Wyeth, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Fannie, Hall, Port Royal, Ga., Wm. Appleton & Co.; Ellen, Hopkins, Trinidad de Cuba, Phelps & Williams; Cornelius, Bowerman, Matanzas, and Falmouth, Jam., Bowman & Co.; Talbot, (Br.,) Pitt, Harbor Island.

Schooners Julia A. Decker, Deaton, Bath, Me., James B. Haviland; Minerva, Devlin, Philadelphia; Samuel Gilman, Cousins, Boston; S. J. Lewis & Co., Forest, Wilson, Charleston; Mary, S. Brown & Co.; Mary Ann, New-Haven, H. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Ann, ——, Johns, N. J., Wendt & Co.; Mott Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; J. W. Warren, Quinnipiac, New-Haven, H. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Ann, Lindsey, Lewes, Del., Gardner & Bell; Wm. Lindsey, Lindsey, Lewes, Del., Gardner & Bell; Mary Ann, Hall, Boston, Wm. Appleton & Co.; Mary Ann, Boynton's Sons; Rose, Gilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Nash; Louisa Dyer, Swanson, Newburyport, J. B. Haviland; Rose, Bowles, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Sarah Mills, Dayton, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary Emma, Dr. John, Greenville, J. W. Mackey; Stephen Taber, Cook, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Golden Gate, ——, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. H. Barnes, Soper, Fare, Boston; Pioneer, Adriance, (Br.,) Curry, Bermuda, Wood & Co.; Sloop Flying Cloud, Perry, Unionville, H. S. Beckett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Thomaston, Hudson, Portland, Me., with mdse. to R. B. Cromwell.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daboll.

Steamer Connecticut, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupton & Hyatt.

Steamer Sophia, Grumley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 30 hours, to Loper & Kilpatrick.

Steamer Ann Augusta, Philadelphia, and Bd. on her return with 1,000 Pennsylvania in bow.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. and 700 passengers to Wm. Taylor. Had three deaths and one birth. May 21, lat. 41 16, lon. 69 30 to 43, passed seven icebergs.

Ship Argentina, (Austr.,) Mallorah, Cardiff 28 do., with coal to master. Had a northern passage and lost four seamen.

Ship ——, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Hankow May 15, with sugar to Wade, Conroy & Gamage. Reported wheat and colonel the ensign passage.

Bark Fulton, Kidder, Boston, Reed, May 1, with hay, wood, &c. to master.

Bark Dr. Juris Jantzen, (Mecklenburg,) Hoff, Cuxhaven 28 do., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Stadt Frankfurt, (Prus.,) Gerth, Rotterdam 40 do., in ballast to order. Ground ice thickly in lat. 45; saw no ice.

Bark Talisman, (Br.,) Finnemore, Rio Janeiro April 17, with coffee to Rankin, Wood & Co. Had fine weather. Spoke May 26, lat. 36 30, lon. 69 30, bark Ann Augusta, from Rio Janeiro, for Philadelphia.

Bark Alma Franklin, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Kelly, Richmond 14 do., with sugar to Sturgis & Co. Had N. E. weather.

Brig Pioneer, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Watts, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar, &c. to E. K. Foster.

Brig Ann Owen, Wallace, Rio Janeiro April 16, with coffee to Funch & Meincke. Had fine weather.

Brig Sarah Foster, Wingood, Wiscasset 40 days, with lumber to C. H. Foster.

Brig Timothy Pickering, (of Boston,) Quincy, Arroyo, P. R., May 14, with molasses to Bright, Sun & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newman, Bermuda 4 days, with potatoes, tomatoes, &c., to Jones & Lounsbery.

Brig Isabel, (Austr.,) Chiarich, Marseilles 56 days, with mdse. to order.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, (steamer,) Steele, Chincoteague 3 do., with fish and oysters, to master. Brig goods, &c., from same port. Marie Hinkley, ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, 26th inst., and was boarded by pilot boat Phantom, which was ashore on the same shoals. Steamer Ann Augusta, from Philadelphia, for Rio Janeiro, passed to-day, in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Mary Price, Price, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupton & Hyatt.

Schr. Mary Ann, Hallock, Greenport, L. I., with mdse. to Wm. Daboll.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hedden, Bridgeport, Conn., with mdse. to Lupton & Hyatt.

Schr. Mary Ann, Hallock, Greenport, L. I., with mdse. to Wm. Daboll